



The freely-sliding cord in back adjusts itself to every motion or posture—avoiding strain on clothes or shoulders and ensuring always

### Absolute Comfort

Avoid imitations! They are all inferior. Look for the words **SHIRLEY PRESIDENT** stamped on the buckles. In this way you will be sure of getting the genuine goods—light, cool, strong and supremely comfortable, unconditionally guaranteed by the makers.

The C. A. Edgerton Mfg. Co.  
Shirley, Mass., U. S. A.  
For Sale Everywhere



Did you ever hear of Eyeglasses made to measure? That is exactly what you get when you buy

### Fits-U Eyeglasses

Not simply more becoming than others, but more comfortable, as well. They are made so that we can adjust them perfectly to your nose. Come in and let us show you how we do it.

**A. N. Sanford**  
OPTICIAN

Boston Building, Fort Street  
Over May & Co.

## RAWLEY'S

FRESH

### Dairy Products

MILK—EGGS—CHEESE  
PURE BUTTERMILK

Daily Churning

and

### Pure Ice Cream

(Four Flavors)

DELIVERED ANY TIME

## ORIENTAL GOODS

Wide Stock of every description

"The Best at Any Price."

**THE CHERRY,**  
Fort St., Cor. Pauahi.

## H. K. HOPE

ENTIRELY SPECIALTY AND  
MADE IN HONOLULU, OPTICIAN  
Phone 1500—Fort and Brinsford

### CHOP SUI

93 North King Street  
(Between Maunakea and Smith.)  
Call and see our brand new CHOP SUI House—Everything Neat and Clean.

Tables may be reserved by phone, No. 1713

## New York Dress Co.

Ladies and Gentlemen Tailors.  
1106 Union St., nr. Hotel St.

**Y. TAKAKUWA & CO.**  
Limited.

"NAMCO" CRABS, packed in Sanitary Cans, wood lined. Nuanu St. near King St.

## GARRISON PLAN HELD MENACE TO NATIONAL GUARD

(Continued from Page 1)

you can now devote to this matter, to inform yourselves upon the points which are important to you and permit of debate as to them.

I have therefore determined that to meet what I understand you want, I shall endeavor herein to set forth all that we can now state with respect to the matters which I understand you are vitally interested in and concerning which you wish that information.

It is our purpose to provide by legislative enactment for a continental army to consist of 400,000 men, raised in annual increments of 133,000. We have not as yet determined upon the unit, but I incline to think that, all things considered, it would be best to agree upon the state as the unit. I presume that the great weight of opinion will be in favor of providing for proportional distribution, so that each state would be looked to to supply its proportional quota. The proposition is to have these men recruited within that unit and enlisted by contract providing for the amount and character of service determined upon and stated and to be available outside of that only for use in time of war.

It is proposed to create a division of the general staff, with some such denomination as "the Militia and Continental Army Division," which shall bear such relationship to this force as the secretary of war, acting through similar agencies, possesses towards the regular army.

The next agency it is proposed should be the department command.

In general, it is then proposed to have divisional organization within the departments.

And finally, there would be the administration at and within the unit.

Nothing has been determined as to the details of the operation of this machinery. I was much impressed by the suggestion that the best results would probably be obtained if an officer of the continental army were placed practically in the position of adjutant of each unit. I doubt whether it would be advisable at this time to attempt to go any further into details to be written into law, but they, of course, will receive consideration by those who are thinking upon the subject. Methods by which the recruiting can be best carried on, and other like matters, would inevitably have to be the result of whatever knowledge could be acquired and of increasing experience as the scheme progressed.

For reasons which need no elaboration it was necessary to state some period of training so as to be able to produce figures as to cost. It is unnecessary now to go into the reasons which induced the fixture of a period of two months. For the purpose just mentioned the plan as proposed provides for two months' intensive training in every year for a period of three years. It is of course understood that what every one wants in this matter is the most efficient training that is possible under all the conditions that exist. It may very well be that there should be a combination of a period of intensive training and of armory training to produce the best results. It may be that if we do provide for some armory training, we can properly decrease to some extent the period of field training. My own mind, as I disclosed it to you this morning, is open upon this subject, simply wishing to get the utmost training that is consistent with circumstances. I have not sufficient knowledge and experience in this matter to make any practical suggestion worth while consideration upon this branch of the subject and must ask you gentlemen to give me the results of your very best thought and judgment thereon.

In formulating the plan, I felt that if there were cogent reasons which would induce the various states and those serving in the guard thereof, to maintain their present organizations, which, under close cooperation with the national government, would be a federal asset of great value, I should provide for the national government participating to the greatest reasonable extent along this line. I have therefore approved estimates which will go to Congress, increasing in amount the sum devoted to benefiting the National Guard by an amount between four and five million dollars, and therewith is legislation increasing the beneficial results of federal participation in National Guard progress. The details of this either have been or will be shown to you by Gen. Miller's memorandum.

I stated in my previous memorandum to you this morning my attitude

regarding the matter of federal pay. I need only restate it to this extent, that I am not now and never have been in favor of placing the enlisted men and officers of the National Guard on the national pay roll as if they were national soldiers. I have never been opposed, and am not now, to these men and officers receiving recompense for expense or compensation for service. Their enlistment contract is with the state; their primary obligation is to the state; and all the details of recruitment, enlistment, training, etc., are in the hands of the state; and I think that the matter of compensation should come from the state. As already indicated, I have recommended almost a 100 per cent increase in appropriations for the National Guard. I am entirely favorable to increasing this if necessary. I cannot see why, if the state finds that it can only secure the men or can secure better results by paying them, they should not immediately proceed to do so, when relieved, as I propose to relieve them, from expenses which they now pay.

In preparing the plan, I was minded, by what has been brought to my attention constantly since I have been secretary of war and almost by all National Guard officers that have disclosed their state of mind to me, that the real purpose which actuated the majority of men in the National Guard was the federal service; that the inciting cause to most enlistments and obtaining of officers was the hope and desire for federal service. And to the extent that we could approximate federal service, we would increase the number and quality of the guard. Having here an opportunity to offer these men actual federal service, I felt that in recognition of their desired aspirations I should do so. I therefore proposed to enable, so far as federal legislation can do so, any member of the National Guard to come into the federal service in the continental army in exactly the same position which he had attained in the National Guard. My purpose in this proposition, as has just been stated, arose out of my feeling that these men, having devoted time and personal service at personal sacrifice, to military matters, with the declared purpose of fitting themselves for federal service, should, in recognition thereof and in fairness, be given an opportunity at the first chance possible to engage in the federal service. If there is any legitimate reason why this should not be done, I wish that it would be brought to my attention so that I may consider it.

I further propose to offer a similar opportunity to any unit of the National Guard, so that, if it chooses, that unit may come over and exist in the continental army in the same organization as it was in the National Guard. Further than this I do not see how it is possible how to go with respect to what shall be enacted into law.

With respect to whether organizations of the National Guard shall have historical traditions which they desire to preserve, whether their existence under the changed denomination could be so brought about as to enable them to perpetuate their historical continuity and other like questions, it seems to me that such questions should be settled by regulation or rule and not by legislative enactment, although I have no objection in my mind at this time to considering any legislative enactment of that character. In other words, what I here propose is to put in force the provisions of the recently enacted volunteer bill respecting the incorporation of National Guard organizations in the volunteer army, with those provisions amplified to include organizations higher than a regiment.

The continental army is to be offered, aside from those that we obtain as above indicated, from the National Guard, by members of the officers of the reserve corps, a provision for which will be incorporated in the bill; by retired officers of the regular army and by graduates or under-graduates of educational institutions having military courses and other citizens who have qualified themselves for such appointment by experience or study or both; these latter subject to such examinations as the president may prescribe.

It has been suggested to me that it would be desirable to make a similar provision for the new force to that which is provided in the volunteer bill with respect to the volunteer force, namely, to have a certain limited number of officers of the regular army, in the discretion of the president, commissioned in each regiment or independent battalion. I have not definitely reached a conclusion upon that point and I would like your views.

It is proposed that all officers below the grade of lieutenant-colonel shall be commissioned by the president without the necessity of receiving the advice and consent of the senate, but that all officers above that grade must be commissioned after the action of the senate. It is proposed, with respect to promotion, that the principle of seniority shall not be absolutely adhered to, but that there shall be some well-worked-out process of selection. Promotion will first be within the unit; in so far as it is practicable where the unit in question does not exceed the geographical boundaries of the unit, promotion will be within the unit; after that and exceeding the geographical boundaries of the unit, we will have to agree upon a fair and equitable method of promotion in those cases.

Any vagueness as to this manner of promotion which is disclosed by this statement does not arise out of an unwillingness to give all the information possessed or conclusions reached, but simply because this is all in a formative stage as yet and no settlement has been made. On this point particularly I would like any suggestions you gentlemen can offer.

It is proposed to provide for the pay of the men and officers on the basis of regular army pay for whatever training is determined upon.

I omitted to state in that portion of my memorandum that related to the internal organization within a unit, anything about the care, custody, responsibility for, etc., of the equipment or accoutrements of the men of this force. No definite plan has been worked out as to this and I will welcome

any suggestions that you gentlemen have to make thereon.

All that I have now time to add to this by way of conclusion is this:

I feel very strongly that those interested in securing something of essential value to the nation now have an opportunity to do so; that nothing should be permitted to stand in the way of the very best solution of the existing situation. I believe firmly that the principle is practically indisputable that a nation must have a national force; that if we all join together to produce that result, we can achieve it. I want you gentlemen, who know the spirit and sentiment of the National Guard, to aid me with your practical knowledge and suggestions to make this principle operative in fact. I stand ready in every way within my power to join in that undertaking.

### LIEUT. HAVERKAMP, ARMY POLO PLAYER, GIVEN LONG LEAVE

Second Lieut. Charles M. Haverkamp, 4th Cavalry, is just recovering from an operation for appendicitis and has been granted leave of absence for two months and 23 days. It is understood that he will spend his leave on the mainland.

The polo team of the 4th and the Army team on the islands will lose one of their best players, until next year at least, on account of Lieut. Haverkamp's illness. Polo enthusiasts hope that he will be in trim to play again next season.

Lieut. Haverkamp played on the First Cavalry team at Coronado against the best polo teams in the world two years ago. On the islands he has played in all the big matches.

Orville S. Dorman of Rome, N. Y., 101 years old, went to the polling place recently and registered. He will vote for prohibition and woman suffrage.

**Do Not Grip**  
We have a pleasant laxative that will just do what you want it to do.

**Jexall Orderlies**  
We sell thousands of them and we have never seen a better remedy for the bowels. Sold only by us,  
Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

## EVERY PUBLIC SCHOOL WILL PLANT TREES

Arbor Day, Next Friday, to Be Generally Observed on All Islands

Although no set programs have yet been announced, every public school in Honolulu, and a large number of those in the outlying districts and on the other islands, will observe Arbor Day on Friday or this week, November 19.

Henry W. Kinney, superintendent of public instruction, said today that the governor's request for an observance of the day will be heartily complied with by both teachers and pupils, and already plans are being made to secure a large number of trees from the bureau of forestry for planting.

The greatest amount of schoolyard planting probably will be done at the Waikiki and Manoa schools, where new buildings recently have been erected. At the present time the lawns of these schools are nearly void of vegetation, and it is expected that the demand on the forestry bureau from these two institutions alone will be heavy.

Many of the schools, whose yards are well supplied with trees and shrubs, will do but little planting. The students, however, will devote their time to decorating places in the immediate vicinity which are in need of trees.

In addition to the planting, there will be appropriate Arbor Day exercises in the schools. There will probably be literary programs, including an explanation by the teachers of the meaning of Arbor Day and its purpose.

A brick chimney in an Akron, O., house has grown six inches in the last two years. Building Inspector Gill, called to investigate, found that the chimney had been built on a tree stump that has since sprouted.

## Real Estate and RENTALS

Bishop Trust Co., Ltd.,  
Bethel Street.

Do you wish to remember someone on the mainland at Christmas time?

Give us your order for a box of

## HAAS CANDY

We will have it delivered from fresh stock

by George Haas & Sons, San Francisco, at the time specified, and enclose your card.

THIS IS AN IDEAL WAY

to send a remembrance and gives you no trouble.

Place Your Order Now

FOR

Hass Christmas Candy

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The Rexall Store

Fort and Hotel Sts.

Open Until 11:15 P. M.

Phone 1297

## Japanese Silk Goods and Curios

SAYEGUSA

1120 Nuanu St. Phone 1522 Above Hotel St.

## Silver Novelties

for Christmas Gifts---

Articles in silverware which will suit every discriminating taste and any purse. All these little silver trifles that express individuality and add so much to the comfort of the fastidious.

We strongly urge you to make an early selection, that you may have all the benefit of the wide choice our complete stock affords.

**H. F. Wichman & Co.**

Platinum, Gold  
and Silversmiths

**Catarrhal and Infected Conditions of the Mucous Membrane**

**TYREE'S ANTISEPTIC POWDER**

are immediately removed without pain, stain, odor and without the danger attendant on the use of poisonous bicarbonate tablets, carbolic acid, and other so-called sanitary remedies by using

**Tyree's Antiseptic Powder**

This is a perfectly harmless, germicidal, which instantly relieves inflammation, heals ulcers, sore throat, and is equally effective as a DOUCHER. TYREE'S ANTISEPTIC POWDER is quickly and easily prepared. A 25-cent box makes two gallons of harness, standard antiseptic solution.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE AND BOOKLET.

Three 25c, 50c, \$1 At all dealers.

**J. S. TYREE, Chemist, Inc.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.